

nothing about Zhukov's 1956 performance as "the butcher of Budapest" -- delivered the following almost incredible "confession":

"I must say that during the years that I knew him (Zhukov) I had a most satisfactory acquaintance and friendship with him We had many long discussions about our respective doctrines. We tried to explain just what our systems meant to the individual. I was very hard put to it when he insisted that their system appealed to the idealistic. I had a very tough time trying to defend our position"

Eisenhower then went on to explain Zhukov's point of view: That our system of government was materialistic, because it allowed each individual to do whatever he wanted, and to look out for himself; while the Communist system was idealistic, because it insisted that the individual give himself to the state and sacrifice for the state. "I am merely saying," he ended up in answer to a question, "that against that kind of a belief you run against arguments that almost leave you breathless, you don't know how to meet them."

There is the completely phony ideological line of the Communists, put in its most favorable possible light; brilliantly condensed into a few sentences of easy words, and reduced to an ad personam type of argument that the man in the street can understand; given a human-interest touch that magnified its attention-getting quality a hundredfold; and spouted for the Kremlin, with the "profound sincerity" the Communists so gleefully eulogize, under the most skillfully arranged circumstances for enormous publicity, by the President of the United States. It would have been interesting to sit in on the briefing sessions at which his Communist bosses prepared him to mouth their supreme argument with what was (for Eisenhower) such unusual coherence and conciseness,

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

Associates And Appointments

In other places in this treatise we have already touched on Eisenhower's association with, praise of, and praise by, high-ranking Communists. Of course we have omitted many illustrations -- such as his going so far out of his way to invite Khrishna Menon to the White House, and to treat Menon as an honored friend.

Perhaps the most important and revealing of the instances omitted takes us back some thirteen years. For Eisenhower is the only man, Russian or American or of any other nation, who was ever allowed to have his picture taken with Stalin (just the two of them together) at the tomb of Lenin. We think it is highly significant that an American would be willing to pay that kind of homage to Lenin, or to let himself be thus "honored" by the Communists as one of their half-gods and heroes. But in this way and others Eisenhower and Stalin were presented as comrades, in both the casual and the technical senses of that term, to all of the Russians, and to all of the eastern European peoples whom Stalin's agents were right then in the process of bludgeoning into slavery.

Let's leave the we-belong-to-the-same-fraternity displays, however, and turn to another kind of association of Eisenhower with Communists -- in this case of a less exalted level than his military and diplomatic comrades. It is equally revealing. For if you will look closely enough you will find that there has always been one (or more) very clever Communist right at his elbow, to guide him, to give him his orders, or to receive his reports, ever since he reached a posi-

Eisenhower's praise of Harry Hopkins is not nearly so revealing, however, as his almost incredible eulogy of Ralph Bunche. As far back as 1936 Bunche was writing glowingly of "the principles of equality and humanitarianism advocated by the Soviet Union," and was working in close association with James W. Ford. Archibald Roosevelt has produced and distributed a 44-page detailed study of Ralph Bunche, showing beyond doubt that Bunche has been consciously and energetically working for the Communist cause for more than twenty years. And yet, on September 25, 1949, Eisenhower stated in a speech, made as president of Columbia University, that Ralph Bunche was "the greatest statesman this country has produced."

Another exhibit of Eisenhower's close personal involvement with the Communists and near-Communists is to be found in the story of the National Committee For An Effective Congress. This organization, considerably left of the Americans For Democratic Action, was formed early in Eisenhower's first administration. Of its thirty-nine officers and letterhead sponsors, more than thirty were either known Communists, Fifth Amendment Communists, or fellow travelers who invariably follow the Communist path. This Committee (which later, incidentally, actually wrote every word of the Censure Motion against McCarthy that Senator Flanders introduced) raised money during the 1954 campaign for the support of Senators Humphrey and Taylor and other extreme leftwingers of the Democratic Party. The only Republican Senator whom they supported was Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, which merely confirms what some of us think of her. It is the clear purpose of the Committee For An Effective Congress to wreck the Republican Party, to put extreme radicals in control of the Democratic Party, and to promote the rapid movement of this country into the orbit of Communism by any means.

Now set this fact and development alongside the

fact that Paul Helms, the head of a California baking company, is one of Eisenhower's earliest, most continuous, and most ardent supporters, and is a very close personal friend who visits Eisenhower in the White House. Set alongside also the fact that Paul Hoffman has been one of Eisenhower's strongest supporters, best personal friends, and most dependable agents for implementing Eisenhower's ideas concerning world affairs. Then note that both Paul Helms and Paul Hoffman contributed one thousand dollars each to the Committee For An Effective Congress; and having done so, did everything they could to cover up and hide these contributions, until Fulton Lewis stated and proved that both contributions had been made. And it is Paul Hoffman, financial supporter of this Communist-dominated Committee For An Effective Congress, who contends that his close friend Eisenhower has been the savior of the Republican Party.

It is the chief purpose of this chapter, however, to turn the spotlight on the general run of appointments which Eisenhower has made since he became president, and to adumbrate their significance. We have already discussed the necessity which he could not dodge, and the advantages he was able to utilize, of appointing some good Republicans and sound Americans to his first cabinet. But his concession to political realities practically ended at that point. Since that time his appointments have almost invariably been characterized by one or more of these three purposes: (1) To split the Republican Party, and weaken the conservative faction, by giving jobs to leftwing Republicans, whenever anybody calling himself a Republican was appointed at all; (2) to frustrate and break down the whole Republican Party, as well as to gather strength and implementation for socialistic measures, by giving important jobs to leftwing Democrats; and (3) to put actual Communists or Communist sympathizers into

influential positions, to whatever extent the political climate made feasible. Eisenhower's catering to this third purpose has steadily increased during the last two or three years.

The political affiliations of some of Eisenhower's appointees, however, are as vague and mysterious as were his own. Also, the categories above do sometimes overlap with regard to a particular individual; that is, he may appear to be a leftwing Democrat, for instance, and actually be a Communist. So we are going to list below some forty appointments made by Eisenhower, or which could not have been made by department heads under him, if he disapproved, without trying to separate them into the three classifications. But we shall try, in most cases, to make clear the place of the appointment in this whole story, by at least a brief word of comment.

1. Milton Eisenhower

Presidential adviser. At least in appearance. Had always been an ardent New Dealer, to put it mildly, and still is. Proof of at least pro-Communist leanings is implicit in his support of Owen Lattimore, and of others like him, at Johns Hopkins. In my opinion the chances are very strong that Milton Eisenhower is actually Dwight Eisenhower's superior and boss within the Communist Party. For one thing he is obviously a great deal smarter.

2. Maxwell E. Rabb

Presidential adviser, and assistant for relations with minority groups. First official title, "Associate Counsel" for the President; then "Secretary To The Cabinet." Now in private law practice. Drew a salary all during 1952, while helping to run the Eisenhower campaign, for a post he never filled with the Democratic-controlled Senate Judiciary Committee. The staff director of this committee did not even know him.

Max Rabb is a very clever and cagey man. Proof

that he is a Communist would not be easy, except as a logical deduction from his overall actions and visible purposes. In masterminding the steal of the Republican nomination at Chicago in 1952, however, he followed so faithfully and cleverly the exact Communist technique, of always accusing your enemy, first and loudly, of the very crime which you yourself are committing, that the long arm of coincidence would be strained in reaching so far.

3. John Foster Dulles

Secretary of State. America's Case Against Secretary Dulles & Company was presented by Senator William E. Jenner in an article in the April, 1956 issue of the American Mercury. We covered a certain amount of additional ground on Pages 23 to 28 of the June, 1958 issue of American Opinion. We'll try to summarize these and other appraisals here as briefly as we can.

John Foster Dulles is the man who chiefly persuaded Thomas E. Dewey and the Republican "opposition," in 1944 and 1948, to go along with, instead of fighting, the pro-Communist foreign policies of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. Dulles has at all times been a close friend, admirer, associate, consultant, and political protege of Dean Acheson. Senator Jenner says that "Mr. Dulles is Mr. Acheson's identical twin." Dulles became officially a right-hand man of Acheson, in 1950; and was so completely a part of the Communist-dominated Truman foreign-policy menagerie that he no longer gave Who's Who In America his address as 18 Wall Street, New York, which was his law office, but as "Office: Department of State, Washington."

Certainly his appointment was a strange and disillusioning one to be made by the kind of Republican which President Eisenhower was pretending to be in 1952. Among other visible parts of his record, Dulles had been a prominent and much publicized member of the first meeting of the World Council of Churches,

at Amsterdam in 1948, when that body officially declared capitalism to be just as bad as Communism. Dulles neither protested nor disavowed the statement, which was fully in accord with his own expressed convictions, and which was given so much publicity in this country that I actually heard it, being loudly bleated over a radio from the club house, while I was playing golf.

For many reasons and after a lot of study, I personally believe Dulles to be a Communist agent who has had one clearly defined role to play; namely, always to say the right things and always to do the wrong ones. The Japanese peace treaty, the Austrian peace treaty, and his very definite doublecrossing of the British government in the Suez affair are all cases in point. In speeches and public statements Dulles is always the proponent of the real American position, the man who announces the policies and intentions which the American people want to hear, and which they recognize as right. He thus serves to convince the American Congress and people that the administration is trying to do the right thing. Then Dulles backs down, or is overruled, or appears to be forced by circumstances and pressures he can't control to reverse himself; the government does exactly the opposite of what he has said it would do; and the defeat of our side is worse than if he had never spoken at all. But the American people simply do not grasp that it was all planned that way in the first place.

Although it certainly will not strengthen my argument any, it may perhaps be worth while, just to give the reader a break from so much monotonously respectable language, to quote somebody else's summation of Dulles' character. Once, in a small group, I asked a good friend of mine and prominent American, whose name at least is well known to every reader of this document but who has never held any political office,

what he thought of Dulles. After a moment of hesitation he replied, so that everybody could hear: "I think John Foster Dulles is a sanctimonious, psalm-singing hypocritical son of a bitch, and I know him very well." If Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek, Nuri es-Said, and other real anti-Communists in the governments of our allies throughout the world, could be persuaded to voice their real thoughts, I am sure they would agree with that sentiment, if not with its phrasing. For it is certain beyond dispute that Dulles (or our State Department as run by Dulles), has been selling them and their countries down the river into Communist hands, as cleverly as he knew how and as rapidly as he dared.

4. Martin Durkin.

First Secretary of Labor. Robert Taft said his appointment was incredible. It was -- so incredible and so revealing that even Eisenhower couldn't make that one stick. But his aims are shown by the fact that he made it at all.

5. Theodore C. Streibert.

First head of the newly independent United States Information Agency. Announced at the beginning of his term that under him the Voice of America would avoid "going violently anti-Soviet." It certainly has. He also stated that "where there are two sides to a question here we shall be sure to give both sides." Taking American taxpayers' money to present, to the people of the satellite nations, the Soviet side of the phony issues they stir up, would be bad enough. Streibert's choice of agents to present the American side, over Voice of America, has been even worse. Eisenhower could get away with so brazen an appointment even then, simply because it seemed to the American people too minor for them to give any of their attention.

6. Philip C. Jessup.

Reappointed by Eisenhower as an Ambassador-at-Large. This is the appointment, so early in Eisen-

hower's first administration, to which the adjective incredible really should have been applied. He was able to get away with it, even by the use of a great deal of White House pressure and insistence, only because the victory-happy real Republicans, ecstatically gloating over their supposed return to power, were willing to look the other way while their new standard-bearer indulged himself with what seemed to be a blind and peculiar vagary.

Philip C. Jessup had been one of the most important men in the IPR during all the years of its most important treasonous activities. Working hand in glove with his close friend, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, he had done everything he could to turn China over to the Communists and, after the mainland was lost, to see that both Korea and Formosa were abandoned to the Communists as well. Jessup had been officially listed as the sponsor of several Communist fronts. He was a protege of Dean Acheson. He was a great friend of Alger Hiss, and had appeared as a character witness for Hiss at Hiss' trial. He was a vigorous supporter of Owen Lattimore. In hearings before the McCarran Committee, in November, 1949, he had been caught deliberately lying under oath about his previous attitude towards our recognition of Red China. His reappointment by Truman, to represent the United States in the UN General Assembly, had been refused recommendation by the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, because of his Communist associations and leanings, less than one year before Eisenhower was elected.

The evidence of Jessup's pro-Communist sympathies, and of his unceasing and energetic efforts on behalf of the Communist cause, was -- and is -- overwhelming. Equally important for this discussion, those sympathies and actions were fully known to Eisenhower. But he brazened out the appointment, because he and his fellow Communists well knew the American people to be ex-

tremely short as to memory and long as to complacency.

7. Chester Bowles.

Ambassador To India. This appointment was much easier for Eisenhower to get away with, because Bowles' sympathies had not been so well exposed. But it was equally revealing of Eisenhower's purposes, to anybody who really looked behind the scenes. Fortunately, we can put Bowles in his proper niche here with just one simple fact: He was one of the principal owners of the pro-Communist publication PM.

8. Charles E. Bohlen.

Ambassador To Russia. This appointment, also made so early in the Eisenhower Administration, was declared even then by a discerning few to be a portent of things to come. Senator McCarthy claimed that there were sixteen pages of derogatory material about Bohlen in the FBI security file on him. Senator Wayne Morse, ardently pro-Bohlen, referred at first to "two or three," then to "six or seven," and finally admitted fifteen such derogatory reports.

Bohlen was a protege of Acheson, and another close friend of Alger Hiss. Even at the hearings on his confirmation he still brazenly supported the Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam conferences and agreements, in each of which he had participated in a minor capacity. He was vigorously endorsed by Senators Humphrey and Lehman. He was confirmed, despite his record, because most of the Republican senators put peace in the Republican Party at this stage above an honest foreign-affairs policy, and shared the feeling expressed by Senator Taft that the appointment of Bohlen was a relatively minor question, not worth fighting over. They were wrong. For Eisenhower was edging Communist sympathizers, right out of the old Acheson-Hiss coterie, into every position of importance that he dared. The total impact of this program was very important indeed. And the total of these "relatively minor matters not worth fighting over" added up to a

very clear revelation of the game Eisenhower was playing. But nobody, or very few indeed, even wanted to look.

9. Arthur H. Dean.

Chief American Negotiator in the truce with the Communists at Panmunjom. Already mentioned far earlier in these pages, so we'll add little more about him here. His sympathies can readily be seen from the fact that early in 1954 he stated publicly, with the prestige of an American "Ambassador," that we should take a "new look" at Red China and "be prepared to admit them to the family of nations." Had already given Red China at Panmunjom everything they could think of to ask for except the White House dome. Long-time law partner of John Foster Dulles. Arthur Dean was the one man who, more than any other, had blocked every effort to clean up the Institute of Pacific Relations from the inside, and had kept it firmly and aggressively on its pro-Communist course. In addition to all of which he is, right on the plain written record, one of the most brazen and incorrigible liars that ever competed in that category with Alger Hiss.

10. Allen W. Dulles.

Head of the CIA. Brother of John Foster Dulles. (They have a sister in the State Department whose pro-Communist slant is less disguised). Law partner of Arthur Dean. Allen Dulles is the most protected and untouchable supporter of Communism, next to Eisenhower himself, in Washington.

How many millions of dollars of American taxpayers' money Allen Dulles has turned over to Walter Reuther's stooge, Irving Brown, to promote Communism in fact while pretending to fight it (through building up the left-wing labor unions of Europe), nobody will ever know. How many millions he has turned over to David Dubinsky and Jay Lovestone, both admitted Communists but claiming to be anti-Stalinist Communists, on the

specious excuse that it is best to fight the Kremlin through such opponents, nobody will ever know. How many millions he has supplied to the NTS, the phony Russian refugee anti-Communist organization, to enable its world-wide branches to wreck real anti-Communist organizations, none of us will ever know. Nobody is allowed by the Eisenhower administration to get close enough even to ask. When a man as highly regarded and highly placed as Major General Trudeau, Director of Military Intelligence, even began to suggest that the CIA under Allen Dulles was of no help in safeguarding America against Communism, Trudeau found himself quickly removed from office as head of Military Intelligence and sent to routine duty in the Far East. When Senator McCarthy, at the very height of his popularity with the American people, began casting even random glances at the CIA, his days were immediately numbered.

When a patriotic young American goes into intelligence work, especially against as ruthless an enemy as the Communists, he knows that he is risking his life. He knows that he must count on his own courage, skill, and resourcefulness. But he has every right to expect loyalty to America on the part of those above him in his own agency. One month before that shuttlecock defector, Otto John, went over to the East German Communists, however, he spent a whole day in Allen Dulles' headquarters in Washington. Then, immediately after John's defection, our agents in central Europe began losing their lives. The inside report is that more than 160 were exposed and killed within the next several weeks. The inference that Otto John took with him from Washington the information that made this possible is clear. Of course there is no way to prove it. McCarthy, if he had been given the full power of the United States Senate behind his investigation, might have been able

to uncover the whole rotten story, and to show that the CIA is the most Communist-infested of all the agencies of our government. But Eisenhower was able instead to turn the power of the U. S. Senate onto the destruction of McCarthy. And Allen Dulles still goes his slippery way.

11. Arthur F. Burns.

Off-and-on Economic Adviser and Super-adviser to the President. Born and raised in Russia. Preferred by Eisenhower to an American adviser on the American economy. Typical of the kind of economic advice Burns hands out were his statements in 1955 that "our system of free and competitive enterprise is on trial" and that government "must be ready to take vigorous steps to help maintain a stable prosperity." It is quite probable that the job of "economic adviser" has been merely a coverup for Burns' liaison work between Eisenhower and some of his Communist bosses.

12. John J. Corson.

Appointed to head a panel of advisers to the President on higher education, especially as to recommendations to the President, for him in turn to make to Congress, on Federal Aid To Education. This appointment was not subject to approval by Congress, because the "briefing panel" was set up and paid under the President's "emergency funds," for which he does not have to account. Mr. Corson's general point of view can be shown by this paragraph from a paper which he wrote for "The Social Welfare Forum":

"As things stand today, government alone can provide the security that families, churches, and charitable agencies did in the past. The pension programs provided by employers and labor will constitute nothing more than the frosting on the cake. Government must provide basic security, and this means a frank guarantee of a minimum of well-being for every individual, not alone for a fifth of the people at the bottom of the scale."

You can certainly tell in advance just the kind of advice concerning federal aid to education that Mr. Eisenhower will get, knows he will get, and wants, from any panel headed by Mr. Corson. And we have listed this relatively quite minor appointment here because it is so completely typical of the kind of appointments Eisenhower is consistently making on the lower as well as the higher levels.

13. James E. Mitchell.

Secretary of Labor. Mitchell has not been one whit less devoted to the aims of the most leftwing labor bosses, or less active on their behalf, than Durkin would have been. He has just been quieter and more subtle about it. From rebuking the American employer-delegate to the ILO for opposing seating of the Russian Communist so-called employer delegates, to repeatedly declaring himself against state right-to-work laws, Mitchell has shown himself to be the answer to Walter Reuther's prayer. And Steve Dunn is authority for the statement, based on his own knowledge and experience, that behind-the-scenes the White House fully supports Mitchell's most biased activities on behalf of the most ambitiously tyrannical labor leaders.

14. Arthur Larson.

At first, Undersecretary of Labor. Now, Director of U.S.I.A. As Undersecretary of Labor, Mr. Larson publicly favored a union shop. When asked whether he thought that an individual ought to be forced to join a union if he didn't want to do so, Larson replied: "That's a case of the individual, as so often happens in our lives, having to conform to the will of the majority." Mr. Larson proclaims himself as a great believer in the "American center," to which he says that he himself, Adlai Stevenson, Dean Acheson, and President Eisenhower all belong. He also says positively that in all of these expressions he is stating Eisenhower's beliefs as well as his own. We have no doubt that he is

right.

15. G. Bernard Noble.

Head of the Historical Division of the State Department. Actually is a holdover from the Truman Administration, but despite the extensive use of the civil service alibi by the Eisenhower administration, it would be easy enough to get Noble out of this spot if they wished to do so. Under Noble's management of the Division, the suppression, distortion, and falsification of the documents and records concerning our foreign policy have been so continuous and so shameless that two career men in the Division, Bryton Barron and Donald Dozer, gave up their jobs rather than be a party to such machinations.

16. Simon E. Sobeloff.

At first Solicitor General of the United States, in which position he selected and controlled thousands of lawyers working for the federal government. Was then appointed by Eisenhower as Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

In 1955 the Administration began its drive -- later implemented by a Supreme Court decision -- to allow bureaucrats accused of subversive activities to "confront their accusers." This plausible sounding piece of legalistic hocus-pocus was a clever scheme for forcing exposure of FBI agents and informers working within the Communist party. It was another disastrous blow to whatever internal security system we still have left. The Department of Justice prepared a brief against the proposal. Sobeloff as Solicitor General refused to sign the brief!

Sobeloff was born and raised in Russia. We do not think there is any doubt that his known sympathies can fairly be described as un-American. We can see no possible excuse for his appointment to either of his jobs by a Republican president. But we can see plenty of reason for it, just the same.

17. James Hagerty.

Presidential Secretary. We know nothing about his background. But his actions speak for him -- and even more for President Eisenhower. Among the accomplishments of which Hagerty is openly most proud is his part in planning and carrying out the scheme to destroy McCarthy.

18. James B. Conant.

High Commissioner To Germany. We do not contend that Conant is a Communist, any more than we do about Hagerty or some of the others above. We do contend that the appointment of Conant to that specific job was made by a Communist president for the specific purpose of damaging the Republican Party and the anti-Communist cause. Conant had been a zealous New Dealer, and an ardent advocate of the Morgenthau Plan. What a man for a Republican president to send to Germany, to help to tie them to us as allies against the Communists!

19. David K. E. Bruce.

Ambassador To West Germany. The chief significance of this appointment by Eisenhower was the deliberate nose-thumbing affront to the Republican Party. Bruce has been an active and partisan Maryland Democrat all of his life. He was Ambassador to France and Undersecretary of State under Truman, and a close supporter of the Truman Administration. In 1956 he supported Adlai Stevenson and contributed one thousand dollars to the Democratic Party. One important Republican senator said that his colleagues were incensed at this appointment of "another Democratic campaign contributor to an important diplomatic post." Making the Republicans incensed and frustrated, of course, was exactly what Eisenhower wanted.

20. Amory Houghton.

Ambassador To France, to succeed Clarence Lapowski, alias Clarence Dillon, whose appointment

we did not bother to discuss. Amory Houghton was chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Works. The fact that Corning Glass had been involved in one criminal and five civil anti-trust actions brought by the Department of Justice over the past several years, or that its board chairman resigned from the War Production Board in 1942 under eyebrow-raising circumstances, did not bother Eisenhower any in appointing this board chairman to an important ambassadorship. We have a strong suspicion that these possible objections were outweighed on the favorable side by considerations of which only one tiny facet stands revealed. In 1951, when a Communist sympathizer and bad security risk, Dr. E. U. Condon, gave up his post as head of the U. S. Bureau of Standards because of actions of the House Un-American Activities Committee, he was immediately given the job of Director of Research of the Corning Glass Works.

This does not mean to say that Amory Houghton or his firm had done anything wrong, to get the persistent attention of the Department of Justice. The anti-trust suits may have been typical examples of New Deal government harassment, for all we know. But it does show how very little the "clean-as-a-hound's tooth" Administration, which couldn't sign the natural gas bill because somebody had merely attempted to bribe somebody else in connection with it, really cares about such considerations except when they make a grand excuse for actions it desires to take.

On the other hand the argument that Houghton's firm employs twenty thousand people and that therefore he could not be expected to be responsible for individuals employed, will not hold when the nature of Dr. Condon's job is remembered. The position of Director of Research of the whole enterprise simply could not be given to anybody in the Corning Glass Works without the approval of the Chairman of the Board. This

does not imply that Amory Houghton is a Communist. It does indicate a "softness" towards them, a willingness to discount Communist sympathies and employ and work with people having such sympathies -- which would serve Eisenhower's purposes almost as well.

21. Edward S. Greenbaum.

Alternate U. S. Delegate To The United Nations. Greenbaum is a close friend of Sam Rosenman, and a law partner of Morris Ernst. It hardly seems that anything more needs to be said.

22. Fred Seaton.

Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Donald McKay. This was a part of the move, which began immediately after the 1956 elections, to replace even those reasonably sound men whom Eisenhower had to put in his first cabinet, with the kind of men he wants. In fact, we believe Eisenhower's urging of McKay to run for the United States Senate, in Oregon, may have been primarily to make room for Seaton as his successor in the cabinet.

There was a topflight career man in the Department of Interior, available to succeed McKay. He was so logical a choice, and so urgently recommended by leading Republicans, that many assumed he would be given the job. But Eisenhower thumbed his nose at them again, and appointed Seaton. To give all of Seaton's qualifications that appealed so to Eisenhower would take many pages. But we can summarize them in just one sentence. During his brief term as a so-called Republican senator from Nebraska, Fred Seaton was ranked higher than any other Republican senator, by the Americans For Democratic Action, for voting exactly the way the ADA wanted him to vote.

23. Maxwell S. Stewart.

Writer for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Stewart puts out the official "Public Affairs" pamphlets for that department. They are in-

tended to have, and probably do have, considerable influence in forming American public opinion on many subjects. Stewart is typical of hundreds of such writers, public relations experts, and other propagandists throughout the various departments who, while not actually appointed by Eisenhower, could not be there without his approval. They could not be there unless these department heads sensed that they are pleasing Eisenhower by having such "liberals" on their staffs. As for this man's type of "liberalism," there is at least nothing equivocal about it. He was a former teacher at the Moscow Institute, a leading participant in the affairs of the Institute of Pacific Relations during the peak years of its pro-Communist accomplishments, and his name has appeared as a member of more than fifty organizations which have been cited by government agencies as subversive.

24. Joseph E. Johnson.

Appointed as chairman of a committee to investigate United States participation in the conferences and activities of the ILO. This committee, of the executive department of the government, was all that the NAM and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce got for their request that the ILO be investigated by a congressional committee, as a prerequisite to continued nomination by the NAM and U. S. Chamber of an employer-delegate.

How smoothly, subtly, and irresistibly the Communists bowl over or push aside all opposition, to their patient but sure progress along the roads they have chosen, was never more clearly revealed than in the NAM board meeting when it was decided to nominate an employer-delegate for 1957. Will McGrath and this writer led the fight for dropping out, and not lending our prestige any longer to a group in which we were completely powerless, and which was using our participation and prestige simply to help them in their plans to enslave us. The vote was very close. About five votes either way would have made the dif-

ference. And at least five or six of those who voted for continued participation either stated on the floor, or told me afterwards, that they did so solely on the strength of the Johnson Committee report. This report, supposedly based on a careful and objective investigation made by a committee appointed by the President, and headed by a man of the caliber of the President of the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, carried tremendous weight in their minds. And it recommended that we not only stay in the ILO, but greatly increase our interest and participation in its affairs. Not a one of these NAM directors knew, or would have paid any attention even if told, without at least a hundred pages of convincing background material to open his eyes, these plain and important facts: Joseph E. Johnson was a protege of Alger Hiss, who had worked in various government agencies as a subordinate and righthand man of Hiss for years; and when the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment simply had to drop Hiss, as a concession to public opinion, they did all they could to repair damage to the Communist cause by appointing his disciple, Joseph E. Johnson, to succeed him as president of the Endowment. And Eisenhower had become a member of this board of trustees at the time. The report and recommendations of Joseph Johnson and his committee, with regard to the ILO, could have been foretold in advance almost to the last comma, and certainly were foreseen by Eisenhower when he made the appointment.

25. Earl Warren.

Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Warren is probably not a Communist, although the ardent advocacy of him for the presidency by Eleanor Roosevelt, Joseph Rauh, Jr., and many of their ilk, makes one wonder. As does the sharp turn taken by the Court, in support of rabidly pro-Communist measures, since Warren became Chief Justice. But that he

is actually and at least an extreme leftwing socialist, as well as a consummate hypocrite, was clearly shown by some articles that he wrote for the Saturday Evening Post nearly twenty years ago.

The strongest evidence that Warren is not a member of the Communist Party is that Eisenhower had to check, to make sure that Warren would take the pro-Communist side on the various measures which Eisenhower knew would be coming before the court, as a last-minute precaution before finally making the appointment. Warren was entirely willing to go along the indicated path, and has done so with enthusiasm.

26. Robert McKinney.

United States Delegate to the new International Atomic Energy Agency. Robert McKinney was the publisher of a Santa Fe newspaper, an ardent Democrat who vigorously supported Adlai Stevenson and viciously attacked Eisenhower in the 1956 campaign. He even resorted to the typically Communist tactics of lying about Eisenhower's health and promoting a whispering campaign against Mrs. Eisenhower. All but the last of these facts were told to Eisenhower personally by General Pat Hurley. Yet three months later, under pressure from his associates -- or direct orders from his Communist bosses -- Eisenhower appointed this man to the group which is to share our atomic know-how and atomic wealth with the rest of the world.

We think that one explanation of this strange episode is quite simple. We think that Robert McKinney is a Communist or fellow traveler who had never grasped the full significance of the support of Eisenhower by Leonard Finder, or been told -- until quite recently -- where Eisenhower really stood. And that Eisenhower had never heard of McKinney until a few months ago, because McKinney's rising importance in the Communist scheme of things is of recent vintage. But a little matter like McKinney's slander campaign against

Eisenhower was quickly forgotten, when their Communist bosses decided to have Eisenhower put McKinney in a very strategic position to work for the cause.

27. Harry P. Cain.

Head of one of the loyalty boards.

Cain, former U. S. Senator from Washington, once was an outstanding conservative. He was deprived of his senate seat by "liberals" with a lot of Communist help. He is one of the most conspicuous examples of an increasing number of men who have decided that anti-Communism was a losing cause, that a Communist victory was merely a matter of time, and that if you can't lick 'em -- join 'em! His change of heart obviously was convincingly shown, or made known, to Eisenhower or the Communist bosses, before Cain was appointed to head a loyalty board. In that position he, like any neophyte who must prove himself to his new associates, has out-Tydingsed Tydings in clearing and whitewashing men who were visibly Communist agents. If possible, he has been even more diligent in that respect than Pierce Geraty, another Communist-favoring loyalty board chairman on whom we'll not bother to bestow autonomy in this discussion.

28. William J. Brennan, Jr.

Member, U. S. Supreme Court.

One of the most telling blows the Communists and their liberal dupes were able to strike against McCarthy was the accusation that he called everybody a Communist. It wasn't so at all. But naturally, since he had taken on the job of running down and exposing Communists, he found plenty of occasion and need to use the term.

In this treatise, especially in this chapter, we are somewhat in the same position. For naturally we are seeking to list and discuss primarily those people whose appointments have a direct bearing on the thesis of this paper. So we appear to be calling almost everybody a Communist, merely because we have no reason to be

mentioning the good men in Washington, in all branches of the government, who have no Communist sympathies whatever. Actually a vast majority of the senators and congressmen, in particular, are completely loyal Americans. For, as Fulton Lewis has pointed out, "The liberal-left within the Republican Party has little representation in the Congress; it is concentrated among the Presidential appointees."

But it is Presidential appointees, specifically, whom we are discussing. That brings us back to Mr. William J. Brennan, Jr. And the plain truth is that Brennan's pro-Communist leanings were so clearly established in his record he could not possibly have been confirmed for the Supreme Court only three or four years ago, before the smooth Eisenhower-Communist machine had worn down, browbeaten, and completely demoralized so much of the anti-Communist strength. Anybody sufficiently interested should look up the October 6, 1956 issue of Human Events, for as much of Brennan's history as Frank Hanighen dared to publish. One of McCarthy's very last efforts was to try to get the Senate to pay some attention to the plain facts about Brennan. They were too cowed by past experience to do so. Now McCarthy is dead, Brennan sits on the Supreme Court bench, and the Communist flood slowly engulfs all of the opposition.

29. John S. Graham.

Member, Atomic Energy Commission.

Graham, a Democrat, served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Truman. That's all we know about him. It is also all we need to know, to make evident Eisenhower's continued purpose of scuttling the Republican Party.

30. John F. Floberg.

Floberg was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Truman. Except that he describes himself as a "political independent," exactly the same comments apply as

to John S. Graham in the paragraph above.

31. Neil McElroy.

Secretary of Defense.

This is another step in the left-grading of the original cabinet. McElroy's only publicized contribution to the leftwing drive up to the time of his appointment -- that we know about -- was his chairmanship and handling of the White House Conference On Education. The technique known as "group dynamics" is completely a Communist technique, invented and developed by them as a clever means of manipulating the opinions within supposedly free-discussion democratic assemblages, so as to distill out of these gatherings exactly the opinions that the Communist planners wanted arrived at in the first place. McElroy made assured and brilliant use of this technique, in order to come up with a report from this conference favoring the federal government's getting both feet into public education, despite the clear record that the report did not represent the views of a majority of even the carefully selected pawns on this chessboard. So, as other better informed writers have already pointed out, there was reason to regard Mr. McElroy with considerable skepticism. And we can report, out of our own knowledge, that he was already so regarded by many of the outstanding conservative citizens of his home town of Cincinnati.

Since McElroy was made Secretary of Defense, he has shown his true colors much more emphatically. He has been an outspoken advocate of "changing our way of life" because of the Russian threat; that is, of regimenting our whole social organization under bureaucratic economic and political controls. This would impose on us exactly that form and degree of state socialism under an all-powerful central government, which the Communists are so anxious to bring about as a major step towards pulling a communized

America into a worldwide Communist regime.

In his own more proper area of activity, McElroy has gone all out in support of Eisenhower's tricky and dangerous "reorganization plan" for our armed services, which would come nearer to establishing by legislation the foundations for a military dictatorship than any measure the Communists and their dupes have yet proposed. And in supporting this scheme with all of the immense power at his command, McElroy has shown himself just as well versed or well tutored in other Communist techniques as he was in the one called group dynamics. He has made it crystal clear to every high officer of all of the services that the way for any such officer to wreck his career is to express any doubts about this reorganization plan.

We have no idea whether Neil McElroy is an actual Communist, or just an opportunistic left-wing politician "on the make." But he has certainly been doing the Communists' work for them with assurance and determination -- which it was obviously known he would do when he was appointed to so high a job.

Charles Wilson was, in our opinion, an able and honorable but very gullible businessman when outside his own bailiwick, completely befuddled by the snares of Washington. (Almost as befuddled as that now pathetic patriot, Sinclair Weeks, whose gullibility and helpfulness in the Eisenhower schemes have made him, simultaneously, a favorite and a laughingstock of the whole Left Wing.) But we think that Wilson was a far safer man to have in the spot of Secretary of Defense than his more brilliant and sophisticated successor.

32. Ellsworth Bunker.

Ambassador To India.

And now we are back in the striped-pants and tinsel world of diplomacy. Mr. Bunker we happen to know and to have worked with personally. And we can assure you there is nothing in his smooth and charming front

to suggest any smelly skeletons in his rear. But there seldom is.

At any rate, Bunker is a life-long Democrat, who served as both Ambassador to Argentina, and then Ambassador to India, under Truman. Which may establish the only point really involved in his appointment. But being of a mean and suspicious nature, we cannot help mentioning at least one bag of bones which somebody found in his immaculate-looking closets. Mr. Bunker is, and for sometime has been, a member of the board of trustees of the Institute of International Education, Inc. A well-informed friend of mine says that describing the Institute as an actual branch of the Communist International, on the basis of the listing on Page 6 of The Communist Conspiracy, issued on May 29, 1956 by the House Un-American Activities Committee, is to make a too "dogmatic interpretation of a complicated relationship." Nor is there any question but that plain eggheaded liberals have found their starry-eyed way onto the Institute's board, as in the case of all other associations promoting one-worldism. But we confess to a strong prejudice against any organization of which Stephen Duggan and Ed Murrow have been the driving forces, and against any man who would accept their leadership.

33. Lawrence G. Derthick.

U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Derthick is a "liberal" Tennessee Democrat, and a close friend and protege of Senator Estes Kefauver. So we see no reason to gild the lily.

34. Gordon Gray.

Defense Mobilization Director.

Gray is a "liberal" North Carolina Democrat, who was considered "liberal" enough to have been acceptable as a successor to Frank Graham as president of the University of North Carolina. Actually we think that Gray, for all of his currently fashionable "liberal-

ism," is a reasonably able and entirely patriotic American. But his appointment was another nail in the coffin of the Republican Party.

35. John K. Emmerson.

Counselor to the American Embassy in Lebanon. Also brought back to Washington temporarily, at the height of the Suez Affair, to assist Henry Cabot Lodge in the United Nations.

Emmerson is one of the men who helped to sell out China to the Communists. He was a favorite visitor to the Chinese Communists in Yenan in the early 1940's, and reported favorably to our government on the Japanese Peoples Emancipation League, which was strictly and completely a Communist organization. And he was one of four State Department advisers in China, assigned to the staff of General A. C. Wedemeyer at the close of the war, whose reports Wedemeyer said "were strongly slanted in favor of Communist aims, contrary to fundamental American policy and harmful to our fighting ally, the Nationalist Government." Emmerson has now been in a position for two years to help in the sell-out of Iraq, Turkey, and our friends in the Middle East, exactly as he did in China a decade ago. And yet the American people are surprised -- and the Eisenhower administration pretends to be surprised -- at the developments in Lebanon and Iraq which are taking place right while these pages are being written.

36. Robert C. Strong.

Counselor to the American Embassy in Syria.

On October 7, 1957, Attorney George S. Montgomery, Jr., of New York sent the following telegram to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles:

HAVE RECEIVED CONFIRMATION FROM
SENATOR WILLIAM JENNER THAT
ROBERT C. STRONG ON SEPTEMBER
30 AND PRESUMABLY TODAY IS CHARGE

D'AFFAIRES IN THE ABSENCE OF THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR AT THE EMBASSY IN DAMASCUS. SYRIA STOP PARTIAL RECORD OF THIS MAN ESTABLISHES THROUGH SENATE INVESTIGATION THAT DURING THE YEARS 1949 AND 1950 ACTING AS CONSUL GENERAL WITH THE POSITION OF CHARGE D'AFFAIRES ON THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA FIRST HE EXERTED EVERY EFFORT TO ASSIST THE RED COMMUNIST CHINESE TO OVERTHROW THE CHINESE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK INCLUDING THE SURRENDER OF FORMOSA SECOND HE SENT DELIBERATELY FALSIFIED REPORTS AS TO THE STRENGTH OF THE COMMUNIST CHINESE AND THE WEAKNESS OF THE NATIONALIST CHINESE PREDICTING IMMEDIATE FALL OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THIS VERY OBJECTIVE THIRD HE EXCLUDED MEMBERS OF THE INTELLIGENCE STAFF OF GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FROM THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA FOURTH THAT HE SUMMARILY DISMISSED A MILITARY ATTACHE WHO IN DESPERATION HAD MADE A DIRECT ACCURATE REPORT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT STOP DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PROPERLY PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF YOUR COUNTRY BY PERMITTING SUCH A MAN TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT A TIME AND PLACE AS CRITICAL AS ANY IN THE WORLD ACCORDING TO YOUR OWN STATEMENTS STOP DO YOU EXPECT AMERICANS ANXIOUSLY WATCHING PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN THE NEAR EAST TO

wording of, the Austrian Peace Treaty. President Eisenhower sent him a "Distinguished Service" citation for that achievement. Whenever the Kremlin bestows a medal on some butcher of a million peaceful people, for his "dedication to peace," thus using an exact reversal of the language and principles once understood and honored by the civilized world, we can no longer look virtuously askance at such mockery of man's history and customs. Eisenhower's honoring of Thompson for "the successful conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty" was of exactly the same Communist pattern. The American people, deceived, unaware, complacent, and morally indifferent, are being eased into the world of George Orwell without even knowing that is happening to them. When we learned that Charles E. Bohlen was being transferred from Moscow to Manila, our first thought was: "God help the Philippines." On learning that his successor in Moscow was to be Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., we revised that prayerful thought to "God help the United States of America."

39. Maxwell H. Gluck.
Ambassador To Ceylon.

Mr. Gluck has been described as a "modest unassuming person." To adopt a Churchill phrase, he certainly has a great deal to be modest about. We are sure that Mr. Gluck is not a Communist. The Communists have absolutely no interest in anybody so stupid as a member of the Party. But he is a protege of that leftwing so-called Republican, Senator Jacob Javits. So we are sure Mr. Gluck is serving the Communist cause very well, without ever having the slightest idea of what it is all about. He accomplished quite a lot along that line, by making America look utterly ridiculous to the Asiatics, at the time of his appointment.

40. James D. Zellerbach
Ambassador To Italy.

We believe our readers are sufficiently familiar with the Institute of Pacific Relations for us not to need to fill in any more details about that instrument of Communist achievement. And Mr. Zellerbach was not only a member of its board of trustees during its busy season, and one of its financial angels, but he joined with Arthur Dean in preventing any cleanup of the organization from the inside.

We think that the purpose and activities of the Fund For The Republic are familiar enough to our readers for no further comment about that Communist-aiding agency to be needed. And Mr. Zellerbach has been a director of the Fund For The Republic for years.

We are sure we have talked enough about the National Committee For An Effective Congress, not to need to add anything here. And Mr. Zellerbach is one of its thirty-nine members.

In our book all of these things are very bad and very revealing. But we do not think all three of them together tell as much about where Mr. Zellerbach's sympathies really lie as the fact that he is a close friend of, and strongly supported by, Paul Hoffman. But the sensitivity of the U. S. Senate to subversive tendencies has become so calloused, and most of its members so supine, under the unceasing Eisenhower pressures to have leftwing appointments confirmed, that it not only ratified the appointment of James D. Zellerbach in the face of his record; it refused even to hear witnesses who asked to testify in opposition to that appointment.

With the forty names we have listed here, and similar appointees we have discussed elsewhere in this paper in other connections, we have hardly scratched the surface. Our most glaring -- but entirely conscious -- omission has been that of C. D. Jacobson, alias C. D. Jackson, filling the apparent

REMAIN TRANQUIL IN THE FACE OF
SUCH INCREDIBLE ENTRUSTMENT OF
POWER.

That seems to take care of Mr. Strong's background and purposes. But the clear answer to Mr. Montgomery's question was that Mr. Dulles -- and Mr. Eisenhower and their Communist bosses -- did expect the American people to remain ignorant, complacent, and passive, while the betrayal of our remaining friends in the Middle East was completed, and that Mr. Dulles was right.

37. Raymond Ludden.

In Office of Personnel, State Department, with especial responsibility for the Middle East.

In the fall of 1945 Raymond Ludden was summarily fired from his job in the American Embassy in Chungking, by General Pat Hurley, and sent home by Hurley, as too pro-Communist to be allowed to represent the United States in China in any capacity. So strongly were the Communists entrenched in our State Department, however, that almost immediately Ludden was sent back to China -- Hurley having resigned in the meantime -- and soon was assigned by the State Department as an adviser to General Wedemeyer. He was one of the four advisers referred to by Wedemeyer in the quotation two sections above, whose reports were so strongly slanted in favor of Communist aims. And this is the man who is now sitting in Washington and determining, more than anybody else, which employees of the State Department shall be sent or kept in the Middle East, "to save that area from the Communists."

The fact that a number of exactly the same so-called diplomats, who were directly responsible for the treasonous betrayal of our friends in China, are now in positions of equal influence with regard to developments in the Middle East, can have only one

realistic explanation.

38. Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr.
Ambassador To Russia.

Between 1946 and 1949 the Free World lost practically all of eastern Europe to the Communists. The Kremlin did not have the military power to take over these nations by force of arms, and it certainly did not have the moral influence and popularity for its agents to be welcomed by the peoples of these nations as their new rulers. The enslavement of Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia was accomplished by diplomatic betrayals, always aided and abetted by our State Department, followed by police-state suppressions of all opposition, always with the acquiescence of our State Department and frequently with actual help supplied by it. In some cases, as in Poland, this active aid by our State Department in the betrayal of the country, and in its subjugation to the Kremlin's agents, was carried out right under the eyes of an honest and horrified American Ambassador who did everything he possibly could to make his protests heard. The slipperiness, cunning, and determination of our State Department during those three years, in helping Stalin to make satellite slaves out of the people of eastern Europe, is utterly unbelievable to anybody who has not studied the gruesome details at considerable length. But by 1949 the job was practically finished. There remained only the formalization of the Kremlin's rule over East Germany, in 1950, to make Communist sway over all of eastern Europe complete.

The chief of the State Department's Eastern European Affairs Division, from 1946 to 1949, was Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr.!!

We'll skip all of Mr. Thompson's other accomplishments for the cause but one. He was responsible for the negotiations concerning, and for the details and

position of Gadabout-at-large. My wife is the specialist in our family on Mr. Jackson, and has assembled some thirty or forty pages showing his pro-Communist leanings and almost incredible record. But the material is simply too long and too involved to put in proper order here.

We have said nothing about the appointment to the Atomic Energy Commission of one Isador Isaac Rabi, born and raised in Austria, a former roommate of the traitor Klaus Fuchs at Los Alamos, and more recently a member of the faculty of Columbia University. We have said nothing about the record of the ubiquitous George V. Allen, who succeeded Arthur Larson as head of USIA. We have omitted any previous reference to Robert Murphy, No. 2 man in the State Department. Murphy has shown such an amazing capacity for making America hated, and for getting it blamed by the natives for their troubles, in the Belgian Congo, in Algeria, in France, in the Middle East, and everywhere he has turned his meddling hands, that the consistency of the results makes "poor luck" utterly absurd as an explanation. We have given no attention to Mr. John A. McCone, nominated by Eisenhower to replace Admiral Strauss on the AEC, although McCone was a favorite office-holder under Truman, and is a trustee of the Communist-infested California Institute of Technology, where Linus Pauling is such a shining light. And please give us credit for restraint. We have not said one word in this chapter about Sherman Adams. We do wish to repeat, however, that if Adams sheds many more crocodile tears over the "unfairness" of the Oren Harris committee, he is going to ruin his vicuna coat.

There are dozens of other high-ranking appointments, and literally hundreds at lower levels, which would merely add their weight to the purport of this chapter. ✓ For Eisenhower and his Communist bosses and their pro-Communist appointees are gradually

taking over our whole government, right under the noses of the American people. Even in our armed forces the same treasonous controls are gradually being established. Kirk Lawton, who tried to live up to his oath of office as an American army officer, by cooperating in the exposure of Communist agents under his command at Ft. Monmouth, found his career ruined, and has been traveling about the country as a lost soul for three years. But Zwicker, who visibly lied under oath to protect the Communists above him, who were in turn protecting the Communists at Ft. Monmouth, has been promoted. And the White House and Eisenhower personally engaged in an extraordinary lobbying campaign to make sure that Zwicker's promotion was confirmed.

In similar vein we could go on for many pages. But this is enough, we hope, to make the pattern and the purpose clear. We think that an objective survey of Eisenhower's associates and appointments shows clever Communist brains, aided by willing Communist hands, always at work to give the Communists more power, and to weaken the anti-Communist resistance. We also think that, while this detail from history does not strictly involve the case of an appointment, there is one very fitting and revealing item with which to end this chapter. In the 1956 campaign for the presidency, Eisenhower had the open and enthusiastic support of Harry Bridges. And we believe Bridges knew what he was doing, even though the American people did not.